Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Obviously, the gentleman from Georgia is a good friend and a neighbor. Each of us recognizes the need to train the young minds who will be the entrepreneurs, the inventors, those who will be bringing to the table new inventions that will help America's economy not only be competitive, but America's economy be the one that achieves and perhaps even brings this world out of what we see today as an economic recession.

Years ago, in the 1970s, we established legislation on the national level that brought to rural areas in my congressional district and the gentleman from Georgia's congressional district special education, where we literally focused on young minds that were maybe not as capable of reaching the higher achievements, or they may not ever reach college. But some of the instructions that we gave them, some of the special attention we gave through special education has actually presented some of those individuals the opportunity where some have attended college. But it has also given them an opportunity to be competitive in our economy and to be a part of our society. We must do the same thing for the best and brightest as well. It is my hope that, as we engage in K–12, that we continue to focus on science, math, and technology, and to challenge the bright young minds that we have not been challenging in the past.

We have been fortunate in this country through our higher educational system, which is, in my opinion and as scored by many throughout the world, the best higher educational system in the world. It is a merit-based system. In many of the countries throughout the world, their K–12 is also merit-based, and we have been getting some of those best and brightest from some of the K–12 educational systems to come to our colleges and retain them here in our economy, and they have been a part of America's economic growth.

We are losing those students today. We cannot depend on other countries' best and brightest. We have got to be sure that we train our best and brightest. And by challenging our teachers, our school systems, and youngsters to become involved in this fun day could maybe encourage them to realize they can be competitive and become the entrepreneurs and inventors of the future for America.

It is my privilege to manage the bill today, and certainly to manage it with my good friend from Georgia (Mr. BROUN).

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 224.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECOGNIZING SUCCESS OF MARS EXPLORATION ROVERS

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 67) recognizing and commending the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), and Cornell University for the success of the Mars Exploration Rovers, Spirit and Opportunity, on the 5th anniversary of the Rovers' successful landing.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 67

Whereas the Mars Exploration Rovers Spirit and Opportunity successfully landed on Mars on January 3, 2004, and January 24, 2004, respectively, on missions to search for evidence indicating that Mars once held conditions hospitable to life;

Whereas NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), managed by the California Institute of Technology (Caltech), designed and built the Rovers, Spirit and Opportunity;

Whereas Cornell University led the development of advanced scientific instruments carried by the 2 Rovers, and continues to play a leading role in the operation of the 2 Rovers and the processing and analysis of the images and other data sent back to Earth;

Whereas the Rovers relayed over a quarter million images taken from the surface of Mars;

Whereas studies conducted by the Rovers have indicated that early Mars was characterized by impacts, explosive volcanoes, and subsurface water;

Whereas each Rover has discovered geological evidence of ancient Martian environments where habitable conditions may have existed;

Whereas the Rovers have explored over 21 kilometers of Martian terrain, climbed Martian hills, descended deep into large craters, survived dust storms, and endured 3 cold, dark Martian winters; and

Whereas Spirit and Opportunity will have passed 5 years of successful operation on the surface of Mars on January 3, 2009, and January 24, 2009, respectively, far exceeding the original 90-Martian day mission requirement by a factor of 20, and are continuing their missions of surface exploration and scientific discovery: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the engineers, scientists, and technicians of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Cornell University for their successful execution and continued operation of the Mars Exploration Rovers, Spirit and Opportunity; and

(2) recognizes the success and significant scientific contributions of NASA's Mars Exploration Rovers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Res. 67, the resolution now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

A little over 5 years ago, the NASA rovers named Spirit and Opportunity landed on the surface of Mars. These rovers originally had a 90-day mission to survey the surface of the red planet and send back scientific information.

By all measures, both rovers were incredibly successful during their original 90-day missions. Both rovers were able to maneuver around the surface of Mars, and they sent back scores of captivating images. The information they sent back has helped us to better understand the past and present geology of our planetary neighbor, and provided indication that water once flowed on the surface of Mars.

The little rovers proved to be so robust that their original 90-day mission was extended, and extended, and extended again. Ultimately, the mission was extended six times. That is a tribute to our scientific knowledge in this country. Both rovers continue to function and are roving the surface of Mars as I speak.

Without a doubt, these rovers have been wildly successful. Besides being impressive fetes of science and engineering, they have inspired countless children of our country with their amazing images of the red planet. This truly represents the best of what our national space program is about, and provides a reminder of why we should continue to support the work of NASA.

I want to thank the sponsor of this resolution, Mr. DREIER, for introducing House Resolution 67, and I encourage my colleagues to support its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 67. This resolution recognizes and commends NASA, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and Cornell University for the success of the Mars exploration rovers, Spirit and Opportunity.

□ 1145

By almost any measure, the Mars exploration rovers have been an extraordinary success. These rovers, named

Spirit and Opportunity, were originally intended to perform a 90-day mission on the hostile surface of Mars. Spirit was the first rover to land on the Mars surface on January 3, 2004. Spirit was joined on the Martian surface by Opportunity 3 weeks later on January 24, 2004. From the very early phases of the mission, these rovers have exceeded even the wildest expectations of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory team that designed and built them.

Originally intended to perform a 90-day mission to search for evidence of water and other conditions that could have supported life on the harsh surface of the red planet, they have now exceeded that goal by over 1,800 days. Along the way they rewrote our knowledge of the Martian environment by discovering and verifying geological evidence of ancient Martian environments where hospitable conditions may have existed.

While on Mars, these rovers have explored over 21 kilometers of Martian terrain, survived dust storms, mechanical difficulties, and endured three cold, dark Martian winters. The advanced scientific instruments deployed in conjunction with Cornell University have relayed over a quarter million images, including evidence of explosive volcanoes and subsurface water.

At a time when Americans could use some good news, it is fortunate that we can recognize and commend the men and women of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Cornell University for their outstanding success in designing, developing, launching and operating the Mars Exploration Rovers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF).

Mr. SCHIFF. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, 5 years ago in January, 2004, I had the privilege of being in the control room at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory when Spirit, the first of two identical Mars rovers, landed in Gusev Crater. It was an amazing experience to watch the dozens of engineers, controllers and scientists who had worked so hard and for so long on the rover project to see its initial success. I'm proud to have many of them as my constituents, and I'm honored to share JPL with my colleague, DAVID DREIER, and have joined him in this resolution honoring 5 years of surface operations by Spirit and its twin, Opportunity.

Spirit and Opportunity landed on Mars to begin what was planned as a 3-month mission to evaluate whether conditions would have at one time been suitable for life on the red planet. Under the leadership of Dr. Charles Elachi and Principal Investigator Steve Squyres of Cornell University, JPL employees worked around the clock to make the most of what was planned as a limited duration mission.

Equipped with cameras, spectrometers and grinders, America's robotic explorers have now been hard at work for more than 5 years and are still going strong. The rovers' incredible durability is a testament to the quality of their design, the care with which their operations are managed and a scientific bonanza for scientists here and around the world.

The rovers' discovery of evidence of past water on Mars was 2004's top scientific ''Breakthrough of the Year'' according to the journal Science. The rovers have also uncovered evidence of Mars' violent volcanic past and have transmitted more than 36 gigabytes of data back to Earth.

Despite a gimpy wheel, Spirit has spent most of the past year exploring an area dubbed Home Plate, which is rich in silica, another telltale sign of water. Opportunity has had shoulder troubles, but has covered a lot of ground in the last 5 years. The rover spent almost 2 years exploring Victoria Crater and has now begun a long drive to its next major destination, a much larger crater called Endeavour. At more than 14 miles in diameter, Endeavour is more than 20 times larger than Victoria.

People around the world have been captivated by the stunning photographs of the Martian surface and the planet's ruddy sky. In the first 2 months after Spirit and Opportunity landed on Mars, JPL's rover Web site registered almost 9 billion hits. Since then we have watched the seasons change on Mars and have marveled at the changing terrain as the rovers have moved about the surface.

NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, managed by the California Institute of Technology, designed, built and controls the rovers. JPL has been the pioneer of our exploration of the solar system from the beginning of our space program and is one of the crown jewels of American science. Explorer I, America's first satellite, was a JPL project. At the time it was launched, the United States had fallen behind the Soviets in the space race, and several other attempts of getting an ''American Sputnik'' into orbit had ended in fiery explosions on the launch pad. Not only did Explorer I salvage our pride, but the tiny satellite discovered the Van Allen radiation belts that circle the Earth.

Since then, JPL probes have explored most of our solar system—from the Ranger series that paved the way for the Apollo moon landings, to Voyager's grand tour of the outer planets in the 1970s and 1980s, to last spring's landing on Mars by the Mars Phoenix—and have also surveyed the cosmos as well as our own planet.

In 2 years NASA will launch an even larger rover, the Mars Science Laboratory, which will build on the work being done today by Spirit and Opportunity. With a little luck, the rovers will still be working—still expanding our understanding of Mars and, more importantly, of ourselves.

I urge all my colleagues to support the resolution.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield to my good friend whom I respect tremendously, Mr. DREIER from California, as much time as he may consume.

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, let me say how much I appreciate the hard work and the very thoughtful remarks by my very good friend. Mr. BROUN, Mr. DAVIS and Mr. SCHIFF have all outlined some of the very great challenges that have been faced with this amazing Spirit and Opportunity program.

I, like my friend, Mr. SCHIFF, was 5 years ago there when this program began. And I will never forget when Dr. Charles Elachi, the director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory about whom Mr. SCHIFF was just speaking, leaned to me and said, ''David, you know, I know this is scheduled to have a life span of 90 days, 3 months.'' He said, ''I suspect that it might just go a little longer than that.'' And here we are today marking the fifth anniversary of Spirit and Opportunity, named by two young students who came together. They had a contest to name them. And these very bright and thoughtful kids came forward and said they wanted to name them Spirit and Opportunity. And they have gone through an amazing 5 years, as Mr. BROUN said so well, wind storms and all kinds of cold and great adversity, and yet they are still chugging along providing very important information back to us. Mr. SCHIFF talked about the days ahead, and now Opportunity is headed to that new massive crater Endeavour. And so we are going to continue to get more and more interesting information. These three gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, have just talked about what Spirit and Opportunity have gone through.

I would like to take a moment to look at the context around which this whole issue is being considered, and that is the devastating economic times that we are facing right here in the United States of America. Obviously, first and foremost on our minds is getting our economy back on track, ensuring that people who are suffering greatly with foreclosures and job losses, and even worse in some instances, are able to have those needs addressed. And many of us have been working to try and put into place a strong, bold, dynamic and robust economic growth program that, interestingly enough, is modeled after the program that was put into place by the man who called for us to put a man on the Moon by the end of the decade in the 1960s. That, of course, was John F. Kennedy. And we are continuing to try and work for those kinds of growth policies.

Now the reason I say that, Mr. Speaker, is that there are so many who

would argue that, as we look at sort of the amorphous space program out there, why in the world are we investing resources on that when we have so many pressing challenges right here at home? And there are a couple of points that I think need to be made. First, when we were celebrating the landing of another great JPL program, the Phoenix, one of the great scientists got up and talked about the fact that throughout world history, every single developed nation has, in fact, regardless of what challenges they faced, always looked at the imponderable. They have always made risk to pursue the unknown. And I'm reminded, of course, that it was the great Queen Isabella who sold her jewels so that Christopher Columbus might have the opportunity to discover America. And so risk-taking is something even during adverse times we need to continue to pursue. And we can't ignore that, because we are the United States of America, the greatest nation the world has ever known. And that is why this is very important.

Second, we need to also realize, Mr. Speaker, that there are very important gains that we as a society and as a world are able to glean from this very important work, whether it is in medical imaging, and I know Dr. BROUN understands that, whether it is in dealing with environmental protection, whether it is dealing with cellular technology or global positioning systems, there are a wide range of things that have emanated from programs like Spirit and Opportunity that have dramatically improved the standard of living and quality of life of people here in the United States and around the world.

And so it is in that context that I join in celebrating the work of our friends in the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and CalTech and all involved in this very important NASA research and effort that is going on. I thank both my friends for their hard work in their committee and for coming forward and allowing Mr. SCHIFF and me to consider this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise in support of this resolution which I authored with my California colleague, Mr. SCHIFF, to recognize the five-year anniversary of the landing of the Mars Exploration Rovers, Spirit and Opportunity. I also commend the individuals that contributed to the success of the missions. In particular, the great minds at the La Canada Flintridge-based Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), who designed and built the rovers, and whom I have the distinct honor to represent. JPL is managed by the California Institute of Technology (Caltech), and very ably led by JPL's outstanding director, Dr. Charles Elachi.

Mr. Speaker, as you may recall, during the summer of 2003, NASA launched its Mars Exploration Rovers from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida. The rovers were an exciting addition to NASA's Mars Exploration Program, and their mission was to explore the surface of Mars for three months in search of clues to give scientists a peek into the planet's past. Specifically, the rovers were to determine whether Mars had ever contained environments with quantities of water sufficient to support life.

After traveling more than a quarter million miles, Spirit and Opportunity successfully landed on Mars's surface on January 3, 2004 and January 24, 2004, respectively. Within their primary three-month mission time frame, the rovers successfully uncovered geological evidence indicating that a body of water once flowed through certain regions, and that early Mars was characterized by impacts from meteors, explosive volcanoes and subsurface water.

In an amazing display of endurance, Spirit and Opportunity managed to maintain their operational status far beyond the three months that were expected, and continue to operate to this day, five years later. The rovers explored more than 21 kilometers of Mars's terrain, climbed hills, descended deep into large craters, survived dust storms and endured three brutal Martian winters. Their amazing missions continue to yield valuable information about the history of Mars and are symbolic of America's pioneering spirit.

Mr. Speaker, while oftentimes the parts that are developed for our space missions are sent off never to be seen again, it is important to realize that the technology stays here at home where it continues to make important contributions to our lives. For example, NASA-sponsored work at facilities like JPL has resulted in the development of critical technologies that have been commercially applied in fields as far ranging as medical imaging, transportation, cellular telecommunications, supercomputing and environmental protection. In addition, these projects inspire our youth to pursue education in the STEM fields—science, technology, engineering and mathematics. And they provide well-paid, highly technical jobs for innovators and entrepreneurs throughout our country. In fact, the success of the Mars rovers is due to the contributions of many, including workers from all across the country—from Composite Optics in San Diego, California to BAE Systems in Manassas, Virginia.

The footprints of NASA's many successes have been made as far away as our moon, the planet Mars and beyond. But its most important impact is here at home. The work being done at JPL and other facilities is spurring the innovations that create jobs and make our lives better. And it is inspiring new generations of innovators who will pursue the careers that will continue to keep the United States at the forefront of technological advancement.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the men and women whose tireless work has made the Mars rovers' expeditions such a tremendous success, and I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this resolution.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

As heard earlier on this floor, we talked about other nations throughout the world who seem to be achieving higher academic standards than we are here in this country in the classroom. But as we start observing many of these countries, none of those are putting in play and putting into reality the science that we are doing in this country.

The rovers, Spirit and Opportunity, that landed on Mars were an American project, not one of the other nations that we talked about. So as we discuss from time to time areas where we must recognize we may have failures, but our educational system is also providing, and has provided, bright young minds with the challenges that has brought forward the research, the development, the space exploration that is going on today in this country.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank my colleague from Tennessee and my colleague from California. We are, as Republicans and Democrats, coming and talking about something that is extremely important, and that is science exploration of Mars and what Spirit and Opportunity have done there. We talked on the previous bill about math and science and how important it is that we go forward with these types of projects. And it absolutely is critical for the future of our Nation that we do so.

The other things that are critical for our Nation that we need to explore is how to stimulate our economy. And the best way to stimulate our economy is by stimulating small business. Small business is hurting today. It is hurting terribly. The American middle class and the workers of America are hurting terribly.

We have proposals brought forth to this floor in bill after bill that markedly increase the size of the Federal Government. This is what I call the steamroll of socialism being shoved down the throats of the American people.

□ 1200

We have to find solutions to this economic problem we have in America. And building a bigger government, building a more socialistic government, is not going to create jobs. It is not going to bring about the things that we need to get us out of this economic downturn.

I hope that as we work together on this bill, and as we did with the previous bill, that we can work together, Democrats and Republicans alike, can come and find some commonsense economic solutions for America, commonsense solutions that will stimulate the real economic engine of America, and that is small business.

Small businesses create most of the jobs in America today. We have proposals that are going to take away jobs from small business because it is going to put a heavier regulatory burden on that small business. It is going to put a heavier tax burden on small businesses. We have seen proposals in the budget that will increase taxes on what is described as the wealthiest in America.

But most of those tax increases will affect small businesses, and it is going to rob jobs, rob jobs that are critical for the economic well-being of America.

Small business is the economic engine that pulls along the train of economic prosperity in America, and we

need to stoke the fires of that train so it has the ability to create jobs, to bring us out of this economic downturn.

What I see over and over again are policies that are being suggested that are going to rob small business of those critical assets that they need. They are going to rob the American people of the jobs that we need.

Government does not make one single nickel, not one single penny. All it does is it takes away from the private sector. We have policies that are taking away from the private sector and increasing a bigger and bigger government to tell us how to live our lives. It is robbing the private sector of necessary funds that are absolutely critical to get us out of this economic downturn.

We cannot continue down this road toward a socialistic society with socialized medicine that is going to destroy the quality of health care. It is going to be extremely costly. It has been said very often around here that if you think health care is expensive today, wait until it is free. It is going to destroy the innovation that is absolutely critical.

So as we commend NASA, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Cornell University on this outstanding scientific accomplishment that they brought forward with Spirit and Opportunity, we need to look beyond that and we need to look in a bipartisan way. We have got to stop what I think is an idiocy of destroying small business and creating a bigger socialistic government.

We have seen bill after bill that spend too much, tax too much, borrow too much. Our children and grandchildren are going to live at a standard that is much less than we have today if we don't just stop this, and I am struggling for a word here, but one where we are bringing forth policies that are absolutely adverse to what this country was founded upon. We stand at a crossroads, and it is a crossroads that will lead one direction towards socialism and total government control, and another direction which leads toward freedom, entrepreneurship, innovation and economic security.

So I call upon my colleagues on the Democratic side, let's work together. Let's work together to find policies that make sense. Let's work together to find commonsense market-based solutions that will stimulate small business, that won't hurt our children and grandchildren like bill after bill that is being proposed and a budget that is being proposed. We have to stop this direction, this steamroll of socialism that is being driven by NANCY PELOSI and HARRY REID. It is a steamroller of socialism that is being shoved down the throats of the American people, and it is going to strangle the American economy. It is going to kill the American public economically.

So as we applaud these scientific endeavors, I call upon my Democratic colleagues to work with us in a bipartisan way so we can find economic solutions that are so drastically needed, so that we can find the solutions that America needs.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I have observed over the last 8 years probably the largest increase in spending in the history of this country except perhaps the 8 years of Lyndon Johnson. And all that spending was directed toward some of the same exact spending that is occurring today under this new administration and under this new majority in Congress.

Yet I hear described under the old administration good government, with the exact same expenditures, becoming socialism. I suggest that we all become bipartisan and start reading from the same dictionary.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 67.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules on H. Res. 67 will be followed by 5-minute votes on the motion to suspend the rules on S. 22 and the motion to suspend the rules on H. Con. Res. 38, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 421, nays 0, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 116]

YEAS—421

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccieri
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Childers
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Driehaus
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Graves
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inglis
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maffei
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner

Tauscher
Taylor
Teague
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—10

Alexander
Bright
Buyer
Hall (NY)
Kosmas
Maloney
McCarthy (NY)
Miller, Gary
Radanovich
Schock

□ 1231

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OMNIBUS PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 22, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 22, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 282, nays 144, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 117]

YEAS—282

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Adler (NJ)
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boccieri
Bono Mack
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Childers
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Driehaus
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fortenberry
Foster
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gerlach
Giffords
Gonzalez
Gordon (TN)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTourette
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Platts
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Teague
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—144

Aderholt
Akin
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Boozman
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Carter
Cassidy
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Deal (GA)
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Duncan
Emerson
Fallin
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Guthrie
Hall (TX)
Harper
Hastings (WA)
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hoekstra
Hunter
Inglis
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson, Sam
Jordan (OH)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kline (MN)
Lamborn
Latham
Latta
Lee (NY)
Linder
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marshall
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McHugh
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Olson
Paul
Pence
Peterson
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Posey
Price (GA)
Putnam
Rehberg
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schmidt
Schock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Westmoreland
Wilson (SC)

NOT VOTING—6

Alexander
Bright
Hall (NY)
Kosmas
Miller, Gary
Radanovich

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOLDEN) (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1238

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 38.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 38.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 417, noes 0, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 118]

AYES—417

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccieri
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Childers
Clarke
Clay